water of peace. They say, while Lour, Napoleon talks seace, proclaims peace and prates large sky of the benefits as peace, he properce for war and me ans war. It is now pendered certain that the despatch to the Itms a work age-the 8 b-'rem Vienna, reporting a pacific message motion good understanding between the two governwhile, we a canard—a sheer fiction. Mar ty believe, and with pool reason, that it was a concection or the Soths shilde, get up for stock febbing purposes, and seet forth to the world in the journal they own and concret All the political news of any importance, and the world in the journal they own and concret All the political news of an author of the correspondence from Austria to the Trime, is shaped by be great bourse of money lenders, and with the single eye to the unancial state of afairs.

Were there a good understanding between Austria and five properties of peace would be strengthered. Seen an understanding many be brought about yet, and France checkmassed, but no cales at the future nail some or the movest on the latting the allow his intorication of which just no distribution of the lings unrays. In the calculations can be made at the future nail some or the movest on the latting the allow his intorication of second of the stock of warning, out the political of the stock of warning the stock of the political of the stock of the political of the stock of the

thempt, but to this the Soltan said "No." He then sed up a great fuse, because some tradesmen, country—
of his, did not get a certain government contract,
a then put aimself in communication with the Sultan's
outer, her apparent to the throne—a complete violame of all efiquette and rule, and, altogether, the Ambasder seems to be getting deeply in the mire and dragng his nation along with him. No one, probably,
er ascused Sir Henry Bulwer of being a man a
ngie touch above medicerity; his only meritteng the accidental fact of his being brother to a highly
spains zenglish novelint. He became noted in Washing-

being the accidental fact of his being brother to a highly popular angulah novelist. He became noted in Washington, a lew years ago for some very silly speeches, and for leaving the place very suddenly while largely in debt to various tradement little matters that he has quite forgot to liquidate to this day. When will his utterly begos character become patent to my Lord Palmerston and the members of her Majesty's government?

I listing of ambaneadors, considerable talk has been created here touching the mission of Mr. Lindeay, M. P., who has gone to the United States, determined to not, at least on his own behalf, and that of some shipowners, to obtain some reciprocity from the United States in the matter of the national conating trade. Free trade is a grand thing, no doubt, but so long as you want to hold your own in the trade to California and the South, keep that trade to your own hands, rather than let it go to the and iting, no doubt, but so long as you want to hold or own in the trade to California and the South, keep it trade is your own hands, rather than let it go to the tof the world. So soon as a British ship can leave verped or London, loaded with British goods, load and ead at New York, and relead there for California or w Crienne, just so soon will you throw into the hands thus ship-owning nation a most profitable branch the carrying trade. They have the steam, I and passenger traffic across the Atlantic almost entirely in their own bands, and let them the catter trade and the California trade—as they have that to India, China, Australia and South ameland where will your shipowers bet The fact is, emstances between you are not equal, and you can erget honorable. We Witson, the monarciates of the contrader of the contrader of the contrader of the contrader of the contrader.

constances between you are not equal, and you car-reciprocate on equitable terms.

In right honorable J. W. Wilson, the superinteedent be financial department of the Indian government, of orders, at Calcutta, just before the departure of hat mad, and Sir Henry Ward. Sovernor of Bombay, died about the same time. The loss to India, in the nof Mr. Wilson, is thought to be nearly irreparable. Whene's tile and career has been a singular org. At age of thirty seven he was a bankrupt tradesman— secharic—a Inter—and be then torned his attention urnalism, wrote several successful pamphlets, estab-ded to Enoust newspaper, and in a few years found self a member of Parliament and Vice President of Board of Trade. He was sent out to India to reason-and set up the finances of that country, so long sed and plundered and sucked to a familiar skeleton he cormovant rule of the East India Company. He sed likely to succeed when he was removed by death het yet lifty years of age.

by the commorant rule of the East India Company. He seemed likely to succeed when he was removed by death, and not yet lifty years of age.

The active and ubligations Yankees have not shown with particular brilliancy during the last few weeks in Great Britain. Mr. Ten Broeck ran Umptre for the St. Jeger, at Doncaster, and came out—sowhere. Thorman by the winner of the Berby, kept him company. Howes a Cashing, proprietors of a great American circus, have got a very enemy label noteriety by a contemptible squable at Dumfries, where they were performing. They refered a sovereign to any one who would ride a certain muse—one well trained at rearring, kicking and throwing as rider—and a boy, a youtful Harvey, I ving in stables, and up to horse tricks, performed the feat, when the great and maynaminous showman dellined to down with the rhine. What made the case particularly aggravating was, that the boy, a very popular one in Dumfries—William Guen by name—won the same prize is tile same way, of the same particle hat year, and—to use a term known to okhes—was bliked by them in the same manner. A row samed, benches were broken, the manager cleared out a weed payment, when the boy, assisted by his compared, select the mule and took him home, at the same prize of the law, Howes & Cushing handed over the interest, obtained their animal and waked up this moving to find themselves famous, or rather infamous, ye as atthird record in the Tenes. Pauly Telegraph, and the papers of the largest affection and circulation in the king-dem. The shew business Messes. Howes & Cushing-dem. by a mithical record in the Tenes, Pauly Telegraph, and the papers of the largest influence and directation in the king-dem. The shaw but uses, Messers, Howes & Cushing might know, can be carried on in as honorable a manner as any cheer, and, were not their equestrian career in the kingdom marred and disgraced by several acts quite as abstractable, I would not put this shar to record. If Americans doing business abroa i have no self respect nor desire for a good revutation themselves, let them act so as not to disgrace their country at the same time. A brace email beer phrenologists from Broad-way have commenced a tour in the kingdom, but John Bull is too knowing a cover to be caught in so shallow a trap. They have each bited principally to empty benches in small provincial towns. The game, as a piece of itinerent mountereas in played out.

Pants, Sopt. 13, 1800.
Such of Finenthrone by the Papal Troops - Pictor Enanuel's
Address to His Troops - Balian Unity His Ambiton - The War Peter-The Entente Cerdiale Between France and

tarked Fossembrone, and that after overpowering the resistance of the inhabitants, the moreonaries of St. Peter's accessor committed the same fearful massacres as at Perugia last year. General Childini crossed into the Fagal dominions with a large Piedmontese corps d'armés as seen as he heard of this outrage." From Turin we hear that the King has received the deputations from the Marches and Umbria, and that at their solicitations his Majorty has premised them ald and protection, and that he has ordered his troops to take possession of those pro-

Victor Emancel has issued to his troops the following

Victor immancel has issued to his troops the following precisionation —

Seidlers'—You enter the Marches and Umbris to restore civil order in decois ad towns, to give the people liberty to express their own wishes. You have not to fight powerful around, but only to deliver unlappy lialian provinces from the pressure of companies of foreign adventurers. You are not to wrong any interess done to me or to likely, but simply be prevent popular haired from breaking out against the oppressors. You are to leach by your cample the parties of observed and Christian toleration to these who compare the love of our further combring to be lass see. Being at peace with all the grant Powers, and are not to all preventation, I intend to make a nontineal name of disturbance and discord disappear from the contract of fluidy. I intend to respect the throat of the clines the charact, to whom I am always ready to give, in concert with the allocd and friendly Powers, all those guarantees of independence and security which has the guarantees of independence on according which has the provers seet which compilers against any authority and the liberty of the nation.

Note are —I am accused of ambition. Vest I have the restore of the flow of restored the property of the part of a property in flaty, and o provers against the property of the ration.

and that the struggle between progress, civilization and obsers) government against tyratny and superstition has new fairly commenced. How it will end time alone can show. Austria will, I fear, at once intervene. Should she do so a general routlet becomes inevitable, and the Chiece stained soil of fruly will again be drenched with ga to. Let us hope that Providence will aid the people, and that France, with her powerful arm, will protect them against their mighty enemy. No one can tell as yet her " the Emperor Napoleon will act. All Ecrops at wester to his movements. Should be again send an army sto haly, a confinen, with England at its head, would at wice to top, red, and all tiess of humanity, or degree to free an oppray wed people, so locally expressed in the Lonweatering a feare, I rived. The Emperor is well aware of to w, and soff proper, when many perhaps force him to look to and not take purt in a struggle that otherwise he would som and thought such to the case, England along will be answerable for the continuence of help's morrior and degradation.

I seared yet in my and latter that forms would enter into se condition against France I repeate a reason and the secondard and Bourn is not amounted by the London France (M. de Bothschild's organ). Your readers will hear notifie that many mouths and a the Carterial, or hadee, denounced the alliance which was then as siremounty contradated by all parties accept these must ouncered. Austria passing over the senseemeement is misses. But in spite of this alliance, entered into on accepted of Homery and Poland, Forsta will do nothing whereby she might endanger her good relations with France.

The following as a reliable account of the uncorrection in the Papal dominions—

Fare the Piect of Europe-Political Gassip of the Day-The Italian Interestio-The Opening of the Great Drama-Garibaldi Not to be Checkmated-Depression in

I will not imitate a habit of certain correspondents from our side the Atlantic, which seems to be received with more indulgence than I should have anticipated on yours, and pretend to give you intelligence from Naples, despatches for my own peculiar use. Where all are "straining on the start"—where governments are watching with unspeakable cagerness each shade of a shadow of the turn of events, and calling into exercise the costliest machinery at their disposal, he is a bold American correspondent who "keeps his letter open till the last moment," in order that he may give the United States retrace their way back again to Europe, and it is amusing found its way to America in the ordinary course, and to see broad statements of the loosest reports, which expeformation privately communicated from an intimate strong injunction " to put that in your pipe, and remem

ber it was I who gave it you."

Living at Paris, the great pivot on which the most exciting events of the day revolve, and among persons who, while they receive the earliest information, are able to likely to take, a correspondent, without indulging in these playful fancies, may be very useful to a distant It is not required of him that coursers, with panting sides dispenses with all such showy qualifications, and bids us enact un humbler but, perbaps, hardly less important role.

leaving only a Charge d'Affaires. Of course this refers to the bold step taken by the Piedmontese in following up events at Naples and crossing the frontier. The semi-Constitutionnel had whispered some gentle monitory acbut such as a previous programme—perhaps not graven in marble—perfectly justified. It is thought that the revolt

every respect the plot may be said to thicken. A significant feature in the opening of the drama to A significant restare in the opening of the drama is a letter which appears this morning in the all but official Constitutionsel, giving an account of events at Naples, and totally opposed to the enthusiastic narratives fur-nished to the I ondon journals. According to this, nothing could possibly be more tame and noiselers, more entirely could possibly be more tame and noiselers, more entirely unenthusiastic, than the reception of the two great events which at this moment are sgitating all Europe to its centre. The King went out and the Dictator came in—reals fould—nothing could be so little imposing. Whether it was that the Liberator was earlier than was expected, and that the indifference which accompanied the royal exit flung its shadow on its antitype, but, according to the Neapolitan correspondent, not the slightest excitement prevailed. Yes, there was some, for when the Sardinian drapour was planted on the fort, and a salvo of artillery accompanied the ceremony, the normal characteristic of the companied the ceremony, the normal characteristic of the Neapolitans, fear, seized them in full force, and every one scudded to his house. We are told that all the diplomatic sgents, except those of England and France, accompanied the King to Gaeta, and that M. Bornier, while remaining simply as a private individual, expressed a hope to the provisional authorities that he should not be prevented from " walking about."

Now it is impossible to help suspecting that a damning nearration of this kind is either the result of a jaundiced mind or has been written to order. If the last surmise be correct, what is the motive? Is it now that the royal mpediment to ulterior events in fairly removed, to hist that other pretenders may be at least as acceptable to the Neapolitans as Victor Emanuel Is the cloven foot of dynastic aspirations peeping out? We have, in fact, a most inscrutable man, who holds the destinies of the world in his hands, and it is worse than useless to indulge

in speculation.
If Garibaldi is not stopped by Victor Emanuel, the general opinion is that he will manfully play out the game of Clear and Nullas. Friends of his, who thoroughly understand his character, say that he will boldly argue that the mission he has undertaken is not to be measured by ordinary eventualities, and that there is nothing, under his peculiar circumstances, more impossible in Rome and venetia than in Sicily and Naples. "I have a host behind," he has been heard to say, "more formidable than ten thousand rifled cannon. What is the good of fortifications when the garrison is against its own gine." A notion is gaining ground that France will counsel the Pope's withdrawal to Avignon, in presence of the deficulties that encompass him. Pope have, ere this, in critical circumstances, taken to their beds and "slowly died." What if the poor old Father of the Church should find this world too much for him to give place to another successor of St. Peter: We know there is a Bonaparte belonging to the Sacred College, and why should not be and the Papacy togother take up a permutent abode at Avignon. The Emperor has just been to visit the Falace, and seems perfectly content with it.

I should not be doing justice to my vocation, as your impartial correspondent, did I not notice some symptoms of a reactionary antiment in favor of the rejected Neapolism King. Since his proclamation, wherein are the words "a warr, both upput and contrary to the law of authors, has attacked my States, although I was at peace at the time with all the Powers of Europe," has been dissentiated, it is curious to hear of many declaimers against Neapolitan tyranny being suddenly convinced of the truth of this protect. It is true, they say, that the government of Ferdinand II, was abominable, but when one comes to speak of it, we do not see what argument If established for this underband anysion of his son's dominions. The law of cations is as the law of cation thus of Jonaparities, strongly leavened with the hopes of Lucien Kurat, and may or may not be countenanced by the Court.

You will have seen the r ral opinion is that he will manfully play out the game of Coser ant Nucles. Friends of his, who thoroughly

by new best cancer to the two Cabinets of Austria and that, as seen as all difficulties are removed with florers, a verbal understanding will be brought about it possible. The progress of the Empeor at present being made by him, is spoken of a politic display on his part, of the good stoord between the Majesty and his people at such a juncture. By the way, while I think of it, I may as well mostion that the Mondeur corrects a verbal inaccuracy in the Empeore's speech when at Marseiller. In stead of the leadous faults of another age, his Majesty said the institutes realousies of another age, "ice function junctures."

The Bourse is terribly dult. The ancertain state of af-lairs consequent on events in Italy is a check to all specu-tation. The three per casts yesterday were at 69.50c., a lower point than they have recently touched.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Braus, Sept. 12, 1980.

Garibelde's Successes—Their Industry Upon the Public Mind of Pressia-The Feeling Between Austria and Rus sia-The Question of Ballon Unity Approaching its Solu-tion-Panic on the Berlin Bourse-Decline in Austrian Funds-Werlike Preparations, de . de.

While the Pressians are playing at soldiers, and the Prince Regent is expressing his natisfaction with the be-havior of his troops and their commanders at the "grand which threatens to supersede these mimic feats by the various parts of the Papal territory, seem to promise the vexed question of Italian unity a more rapid solution than the compass of a few weeks, possibly of a few days. The Austrians have taken the slarm, and are preparing to degarians in this emergency, the most extensive concessions have been offered them by the Imperial government. nounced and as often contradicted, appears at length to have been a fail accompil, and a coalition between the three Eastern Powers, the bases of which were agreed on at Toplitz, is about to be signed and scaled at Wareaw. Europe is evidently on the eve of a gigantic struggle, in of the Pepe will once more be opposed to each other, and which must decide the fate of the Continent for the next generation. For, although Louis Napoleon estensibly de-clines all responsibility for the acts of the Italian patriots. although he professes to disapprove of the conduct of Sar of circumstances will ultimately compel him to espouse a cause which is, in reality, identified with his own. It of Austria's rule in Italy is exsentially directed against himself. A despot at home, he is the ratural representative and champion of the revolution abroad, and if it is put down by an alliance of legitimate monarche in Italy, the tenure by by which he holds his own throne will be seriously me

by which be holds his own throne will be seriously me naced. As long as he continued on terms of decent ricodally with Prusaia, and of apparent intimacy with he care, he could afford to sink the character of paraetra in that of the colleague and associate of kings; but now that beth these Powers have gone over to the enemy, he will have no choice but to fall back on his original postetion, and to hove the assistance of the revolutionary spirit that exists in Hungary, in Poland and even in Germany.

Here in Prussia, the critical aspect of affairs causes another panie on the Bourse, which chiefly affected an another panie on the Bourse, which chiefly affected and the panie. Austrian funds, but extended also to Prusaia and other securities. Notwithstanding the harter felt spinest Louis Napoleon, a war with France would be extremely unpopular, especially if undertaken in conjunt too with Austria and Russia. Such a league recalls the foreibly the traditions of the Holy Alliance to be viewed without uncaniness, and although the official organs of government keep repeating usque ad nauseau, that far from having an untoward cheet upon the internal policy of Prussia, the example of this country would sorve to urge Austria forward in the path of reform which are in such assurances, being aware from experience that has just entered upon. The public place very little faith has just entered upon. The public place very little faith has just entered upon. The public place very little faith has just entered upon the latter. And bedden, the progress of reform in Frussia herself has not been so wonderfully great as no justify her in rest into one of the progress of reform in Frussia herself has not been so wonderfully great as no justify her in rest into the source of the progress of reform in Frussia herself has not been so wonderfully great as no justify her in rest into the source of the progress of reform the pr

rices to the battle of Jena, and are by no means sure that the intrepidity exhibited by these heroes against peace able citizens is a guarantee for their success in face of an armed enemy.

The Prince Regent left town for Strelliz early this morning to attend at the I meral of his uncle, the Grand Diske of Meckienburg, who died on the eth instant, in the eighty second year of his age. The deceased Grand Dake was the oldest sovereign in Germany, having reigned quewards of forty-four years. He was brother to the late Queen Louise of Frumia, whose memory is still cherished by her subjects, and nephew to Queen Charlotte of Eagland, otherwise called "Old Santy," the wife of George III. and grandmother of Queen Victoria. Although in his younger days he had distinguished himself by abolishing the last remnants of villanage in Mecklinburg, he had since the revolution of 1848 displayed the most uncompromising hestility to liberal principles, and nowhere in a i Germany had the spirit of reaction been carried to such an extent as in his diminutive possessions. The old estates, composed exclusively of the mobility with a few delegates of the citize, were restored, the peasantry again subjected 30 the jurisdiction of their seigniers, corporal punishment reintroduced, the press munifed in short, a recome was catabilished which though not so cruel as that of King Bomba and the Elector of Hesse Casselperhaps because it met with less opposition—was quite as lawless and despotic in its character. Thousands of the inhabitants emigrated to seek beyond the Atlantic a refuge from the annoyance of these petty tyrants; the remainder suffered in alinece, with the stolid reignation perspicacity than his subjects have so long ground by institutions more in accordance with the subject side to the see according to the late Grand Duke is blind, but it is hopped, notwithstanding, that he will show more mental perspicacity than his father, and replace the mediuval system under which has an only son and het. The house of Meckienburg is one of

Prespect for an United Roly-Enthusiasm of the People-Policy of Victor Emanuel and Gardialdi-Chainacy of the Pope-The Popular Current Succeptus all Before R-The Continental Powers on the Verge of War, do., do. We are the near witnesses of great events. A proces-cion is at this moment passing before our eyes, with actors and objects so heroic and noble as to win our in-terest and our applause. It is a spectacle at once joyful and solemn; it is that of a people which has been cast down for centuries, under the humiliation of a foreign rule, rising from its long simplers, its thraidom and do. rule, rising from its long slumbers, its thraidom and de cay, taking once more into its own manuscript continues, and moving on to assume a place among its destinies, and moving on to assume a place among its destinies, and moving on to assume a place among the continues of all liberal minds are living nations. The sympathics of all liberal minds are with the Italian people. The progress of their cause wil,

mote, will be balled with general joy.

We have not yet received full particulars of Garibaldi's

entry into the city of Naples, and the style of reception

accorded to him; but we know well enough what it was before we read the extended accounts. That overgrown and implient capital has exchanged a chief—the most absolute intextible and cruel which can be trained in the Ancess. What sort of a stand Francis II. will be able to make in his position of Gaeta, we shall, undoubtedly, in

view of the course affairs are taking, are nearly over-whelmed with mingled indignation and despair. The Co-dini gnaw their tails in their rage, but they are impotent for mischief. The day of severest tr'al for the mill-tary hierarchy of Rome has come at length, and its powers of continued resistance to reasonable progress and tem-perate reform are about to be put to a final test. The public opinion of the world has been brought to bear with all its force upon the Court of Rome, to influence it, if possible, to yield to the moderate demands of the Italian people. The journalism of that portion of the country energetic and vigorous life, has exercised all its power to the Italian people, has made no impression upon Rome

while it has had its due effect to influence and win over the Italian people, has made no impression upon Rome. Neither to entreaty from its own people, nor to pressure from without, has it yielded, or will if yield, a single one of the much needed changes. It has preferred to rely upon force rather than moral influences, for its security and the preservation of its power; and now that all other means have failed, it is about to be confronted by those as foes who have striven to be its friends, and armed with military weapons, since such are the weapons which the prelacy elects to use.

It is highly probable that within forty-eight hours Rome and the italian kingdom will be in a state of war. The great camp which has been forming for the past ten days, between Arcazeo and Rimin, has already swelled to a force of considerable magnitude, and it is said that it will be carried up to 70,000 men. When this army takes the field it will be under the command of the King. The time and the direction of its movements will be governed by the reply given to the note said to have been addressed by Count Cavour to atomelli, the Cardinal Secretary of State. If the nature of this note is what is reported, the First Minister of Victor Emanuel has exhibited his characteristic boldness. The Count asks nothing less from the Roman authority than that the mercenary forces which Lamoriciere has gathered shall be at once dismissed, or much reduced, on the plac that such an array is a standing menace to the peace and good fellowship of the neighboring provinces. If the request is not complied with, the Pedmontese troops will at once occupy the Marches and Umbria.

Meanwhile, half a dozen or more towns just over the border have declared their independence of Rome, and have sent deputations to the King, asking him to accept their aliegance and give them protection. Urbino—glorious as the piece which far a first among the rerotted towns, and Fisano, Pergola, Montefeltro and other places have followed. Lamoriciers has his solders already in

GENOA, Sept. 11, 1890.

Grand Illumination at Genoa in Honor of Garibeld's Entrance into Nayles-Iriumphal March from Reggio to Noples - Fathuriann of the People-The Attitude of Auttria-The Pillage of the Castle of Monte Crute, de . de . Yesterday the harbor was gay with flags, and last night the city was brilliant with thousands of lights. Garibaidi is in Naples. On the 7th inst. the King departed to Gasta, vernment, and now is styled "Dictator of the Two Sict-lice." The Neapolitan fleet he has given in charge to Admiral Persano, of the Sardinian navy. His bulletine are headed "United Italy and Victor Emanuel." The late King's farewell to his people appears in the same paper with Garibaldi's first bulletin.

with Garibaldi's first builetin.

The march from Reggio to Naples has been one of triumph. Cities opened to him their gates, and opposing armics, dashing down the colors of their kingdom, rushed to join his ranks. And Naples itself, the city of the Bourbon, at his approach, poured out to meet him, and he was excerted in by two hundred and fifty thousand people, who shouted "Viva Garibaidi, viva Italia Una, viva Vit-

solidate and confirm the victories. Annexation will now take place seen. Taus far good; but there will be complications and difficulties yet. Things have been drifting

take place seen. Thus far good; but there will be complications and difficulties yet. Things have been drifting to a collision between the troops of Victor Emanuel and those of the Pontifical States for some ten days.

The official paper of Turin announces that to-day the Sardinian troops will march into the States of the Church. I suppose this thing will be done with a perfect understanding with France. If not there will be trooble, and Austria has threatened, if the Nespoistan kingdom on the mainland be invaded by Garibaldi, she would at once march abrough the Romagna to the assistance of Naples. Now Naples is in possession of Garibaldi, will Austria march to defend the Papal States, or will she await Garibald at Venice? From all accounts ahe will not have to wait long. Before the end of autumn the campaign to liberale Venice may be undertaken, and the new year open upon an united kingdom of Italy.

A little episede will show the run mad state of men's minds here. About two weeks ago, the steamer Orwell, belonging to an English company, was about proceeding to Messina to be soid and delivered to Garibaldi. The evening before she was to have sailed, whilst the captain was on shore, some Garibaldian who had taken panage for Messina aboard put the crew in irons, compelled the engineer to raise stram, and went out of the harbor. The fourth or fifth day out, they got abort of provistims. They landed at the island of Monte Cristo, celebrated by Poumas, now principally owned by an English gentleman by the name of Taylor, robbed his house and grounds of everything estable, killed his cattle and wantonity destroyed what they could not take away.

Last week, the English feet having been advised of the circumstance, the Owell was taken possession of by them in Solillan waters, and the fibrusters will be pretty apt to receive condign punishment at the hands of John Boll. I learn these facts from as English passenger on the Orwell, who made his recape from the steamer at Meste Critto. He says that two Italians, Pelotti an

torers.

I was delighted to day to receive the Hunain of the 29th of August thirteen days from New York to Genous a fast travelling.

Cur Constantinople Correspondence.

Constantinoria, Sept. 1, 1840.

Evenemy in the Royal Hemohald—The Imperial Calaine—
Measurement of Purkish Proga—Affairs in Syria—The Octomen Government Recalling its Paper Currency, do. The Ottoman government is actively carrying out its new plans of vigilance and prevention. The Sultan gives his sanction to all the measures proposed by the Sugreme Council of State, and, it is said, has visited it reversal times incognito. Indeed, his imperial Malerty seems to have awakened up from a long lethargic spell of harem life to the stern reslittes of his position, and great hopes are being entertained of his continuance in so requisite determination. His women are quite in despair, and abber the very name of Druse and Manu to. The expenses of the royal household have been reduced to their

minimum; all extra servants have been put aside on Arabahs and ev suchs has almost d suppeared. The latter seem discomedate, and feel that their occupation is nearly gur.o. In fine, the Sultan is setting an excellent by the of his ministers and public functionaries. There is a now than has been the case for a century. Private diesen whom there has been an entente amongst the ministers, have been placed in stations of importance and responsibility. The family of the late illustrious statesman of this country, Redachid Pacha, and that son of the latter, Vely Pacha, formerly ambassador to Paris, has been named Governor General of Adrianople. 66,000, are kept constantly under drill, and thus out of and the daily discharge of blank cartridges. The Minister of War, Eiga Pacha, a man of considerable military administrative qualifications, is up early and late in the discharge of his duties. He is the Sultan's favorite, and has more influence with him than any other person, from the fact that he twice saved his life, i. s., once when the chamberlain of the palace, withdrew him in time to pre-

discovered the conspiracy which had been formed against the Saltan by some officers of the army.

Troops are still being sent down to Syrla, where some 20,000 are now stationed. There are 20,000 at Beyrout and 3,000 at Aleppo. Fand Pacha continues to send nows of his active already arrested more than 1,500 persons. The landing rout, without disorder, though it was apprehended it might be otherwise. The Ottoman soldiers have proved poor, Erzeroum, Toest, Sivas &c. in Asia Minor, commanding them to see that there be no negligence shown see it in its worst forms. Wretched churches, intemperate pricets, ignorant of everything that is good in their They have not improved since the time of the Prophet, whose Divine mission was against Paganism and degraded Christianity. They see their churches advanced with miserable pictures of the Deity in the Garden of Eden; of Christ, the spirit of God and the prophet, who immediately preceded their own; of saints, whose lives little commended their sanctity; and they well know that In private life these Christians are far below their own daily standard of honesty and problety. Let Christianity convince itself to the mind of the Moslem, and there would soon be a better state of feeling existing between the following

Commissioners, as I predicted in one of my previous letters, have been sent by France, England, Assiria and Russia, to join Franc Pacha in Syria.

Bederck and Schaeffer from France. The former is the Censul General for Egypt, and the latter the private accretary of the Emperor.

Lord Jufferin from England. He is a fine young Irish nobleman, whose cruise in a yacht, a few years ago, attracted some attention. His mother is the authoress of the plaintive "Lament of an Irish Emigrant."

Count Ludori, Secretary of the Austrian Legation and now acting as Charge d'Affairs, is a fine young gentlemen, of much character and capacity; and M. Nevikoff, one of the secretaries of the Russian legation here, remarkable for nothing in particular that I knew of, though I do not doubt he will "play well his part." Russia will have plenty other (secret) agents in Egyfich, to 'beat the bush' for him. Fund Facha will, it is nelieved, know how to transact his own besiness without their aid.

The Greek government, acting in concert with the Czar, has tried again to tement difficulties in Casadia, and as street deprivation of the siland. The as street gain to tement difficulties in Casadia, and as street deprivation of the siland. It has a street for any passed that, under certain contingencies to their respective means and that is lits hands, France would hold Egypt to some disadvantage. There is not, I believe, just now, any disposition to revolt against the Seltan in the island. The plan of Greece in to set it in a stir, and, when the tumuit is stifled, to have it endowed with certain privileges under the government, and the hands, France would have been which the next phase would be annexation to direct.

the inact might be worth the attention of the British Copy in tome disaboration. There is not, believe in the production of reveal against the belian in when the tunnit satisfies, he have it condewed the control of the previous of the production of the previous of the production of

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

The Italian Revolution at Its Zenith - Entry on Caribaldi Into Naples-The Flight of the king, and immense Enthusiasm of the People-Scenes and Incidents-The Bing's Parting Words-Garibaldi in a Bed Shirt-Opinions of the Press, &c.,

THE ATPROACH TO THE CITY.

We remained at La Cava long enough to saccrtain that the 12 606 men gathered together at Nocera were about to raise their camp, that the foreign troops refused to fight and that the work of dissolution was as compleie about the capital as it had been in the provinces, when we rode back to Salerno, and a little before its o'clock we joined a long train of carelages on their way to meet Garbaldi. The General had left, alubetta in the moraling he had halted. The following the had halted a Ebodi, where, afficient of the rest and o'clock we joined a Ebodi, where, afficient of the rest and o'clock we joined a long train of carelages on their way to meet Garbaldi. The General Trapelli, who come to Salerno several hours after us, the come to Salerno several hours after us, the come to sale the come of the fourth months of a doubles drught, and made our way into the palecotant of the fourth months of a doubles drught, and made our way into the palecotant of the company of the company of the capital distinction of the company of the capital of the were back. We again left Salerno for La Cava noone to seep back. We again left Salerno for La Cava noone to seep back. We again left Salerno for the Vietri and Napite Railway, for, such has been the progressive character githis Neapolitan compaign that Garbald and his officers walked through the first stages; they rode as soon as they won sadole horses; took to private carriages whom their chargers were knocked up; then hastened their speed by porting, and finally ended their march by steam.

At every step, as we alvanced from one to another of the frequent stations of this slowest of railway lince, we fell in with the splinters of the broken reed upon which lyvanny has for so many years propped itself. At every station we found swarms of dishanded, suilon, disherical control was a state of the proper station with the work of the bleet Campania and the smilling bay was lined. The King left in the afternoon at four or the stage of the particular state.